

**MARSH MEADOWS, COOKHAM,
BERKSHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

NGR: SU 8915 8560

MARCH 2008

National Grid Reference: SU 8915 8560

Site Code: REDMG 2008.153

On behalf of: National Environment Assessment Service
Environment Agency
Swift House
Frimley Business Park
Frimley
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Timing: Evaluation Fieldwork: 18th – 20th February 2008

Post-excavation and report production: March 2008

MARSH MEADOWS, COOKHAM, BERKSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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1 ABSTRACT

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between the 18th and 20th of February 2008 at Marsh Meadows, Cookham, Berkshire (NGR: SU 8915 8560). The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of the proposed development of the site on any surviving archaeological remains.

The evaluation consisted of four trenches. The evaluation revealed the natural gravels overlain by several layers of alluvial clay approximately 1.00m thick. A small undated pit was cut through the natural gravels and a modern boundary ditch was cut through the subsoil.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document is a report on an archaeological evaluation at Marsh Meadows, Cookham, Berkshire (Figure 1). The work was undertaken on behalf of the Environment Agency.

Site Location

- 2.2 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 8915 8560, and is within land bounded by open fields to the north, residential housing to the east, open fields to the south and residential housing to the west. The site was occupied by open, undeveloped fields, was roughly L shaped and covered approximately 0.31 hectares (Figure 2).

Planning Background

- 2.3 The local planning authority is the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead. Archaeological advice to the Borough is provided by Berkshire Archaeology.
- 2.4 The proposed development is for the formation of a new wetland area as part of the Cookham Remedial Works.
- 2.5 The site does not fall within a Conservation Area or Archaeological Priority Zone.
- 2.6 The Archaeological Investigation comprised an archaeological evaluation consisting of four trenches, with the overall aim of enabling the Environment Agency to make an informed judgement about the impact of their proposal in line with their environmental impact assessment and where feasible mitigate by design. The Archaeological Advisor to the Royal Borough of Windsor was consulted prior to the works with the opportunity to monitor on behalf of the Planning Authority and at a suitable time advise, if necessary, on appropriate mitigation strategies. The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, prepared by AOC Archaeology and approved by Berkshire Archaeology (AOC 2007).

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey map (BGS Sheet 255) indicates that the site is situated upon both alluvium and Taplow gravels.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The following background information is drawn from the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2007). No previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken on the site itself.

Prehistoric (before c.AD 43)

- 4.2 Little is known regarding the prehistoric period in Cookham. However, its proximity to the Thames indicates a good local source of water and food. Neolithic finds include a flint scraper and a fragment of pottery found on Cock's Hill approximately 1300m northwest of the site. Iron Age pottery was found in the garden of a property at Berries Road, which lies adjacent to the site. The remainder of the prehistoric evidence has been recovered from the Thames during various phases of dredging. This includes artefacts from several periods including Mesolithic Tranchet Axeheads, a Neolithic knife and bowl, and Bronze Age sword and daggers. A perforated pestle-shaped macehead and a loomweight were also recovered from the River Thames. The number of findspots assigned to the prehistoric period suggests that there was prehistoric activity in the area.
- 4.3 A pit or ditch terminal was identified during an archaeological watching brief undertaken at Thyme Cottage, School Lane. It contained a single flint flake of prehistoric date. Closer dating of the flake is not possible but it is thought unlikely to predate the Bronze Age.
- 4.4 A number of artefacts were retrieved during an auguring survey at Church Paddock. Of the prehistoric finds these included a Neolithic blade fragment and one sherd of mid – late Iron Age pottery.
- 4.5 Geophysical surveys and aerial photography surveys have indicted several enclosures or ditch patterns in the fields surrounding Cookham. However, due to the nature of the investigation no firm dating can be assigned to the potential features.

Roman (c. AD 43 – 450)

- 4.6 The Roman road that ran from St Albans to Silchester is thought to have crossed the Thames via Sashes Island in Cookham (Ford, 2001). At the time this is likely to have been the only crossing point in the local area which suggests that there is likely to have been local activity and occupation taking advantage of the passing trade.
- 4.7 Roman remains within Cookham are sparse with only a handful of artefacts recovered from later features, including a single Roman coin. The HER record indicates that a Roman Urn was found in Cookham in the early 20th century although unfortunately the exact location of its origin was not recorded.
- 4.8 It has been suggested that Berries Road, which runs on a rough north-south alignment adjacent to the proposed site, may originally have been a Roman road. An 8m wide layer of chalk and flint with an associated 'V' shaped ditch was recorded during service trench excavations. The remains suggest a rough road with an associated roadside ditch. A second possible, undated road comprised a 5m wide layer of flint, pebble and chalk.

- 4.9 Crop marks identified as a large and complex settlement at Hillgrove Farm to the north-west of the site have been attributed to this period, as Romano-British pottery from the Hillgrove Farm area is thought to have originated from this site.

Anglo-Saxon (c.451-1065)

- 4.10 Cookham is thought to have originated as *Cocheham* ('cook village') during the early Saxon period. It is thought to have been in the territory of the middle Saxons (Middlesex) until the 7th century when it became part of the *Provincia of Sonning*. The establishment of a Minster in the 8th century would have formed a focal point for the local population. There is a possibility that Cookham also had a Royal Palace, since a will from 995-999 mentions the meeting of King Ethelred's council, possibly at a royal palace in Cookham. No evidence of a palace has been found to date. The HER record 00520.02.000-MRW850 suggests that by the late Saxon period Cookham is thought to have been a 'Proto-Urban' village.
- 4.11 Archaeological remains relating to the Saxon settlement are sparse. Investigations at Riverdene (SU 8974 8557) uncovered several deposits along the waterfront dating to the Saxon period. A number of Saxon spearheads have also been recovered during dredging along the nearby Thames.
- 4.12 The greatest archaeological evidence relating to Saxon Cookham is the Saxon burial site excavated in the adjacent fields to the north-west of the proposed site. The results of this work are currently unavailable.

Medieval (c.1066 - 1485)

- 4.13 Cookham during the medieval period slowly developed from its initial Saxon origins. The village is recorded in the Domesday Book as *Coccham* or *Cocheham* (Cook Village). It was described as a Royal Manor of 24,000 acres. In 1117 the land was owned by the Abbey of Cirencester until its dissolution in 1535. A large Sarsen stone formerly marked the boundary of the lands belonging to the Abbot of Cirencester and is now part of a war memorial. It is likely that most of the population would have been agriculturally-based with some of their crop being produced for the Abbey. In 1225 it became a borough and was split into the 6 estates/ manors of Bradley, Bullocks, Pinkneys, Harwoods, Spencers and Cannons.
- 4.14 Medieval pottery was recovered during rescue work in the middle of Cookham High Street on the north side. The sherds were of a type similar to the pottery produced by the Camley Kilns.
- 4.15 It is thought that Cookham's decline in importance probably occurred shortly after c.1280, when a new bridge over the Thames at Maidenhead was built.
- 4.16 Sherds of 12th – 14th century domestic pottery were recovered from a tree throw during an archaeological evaluation on land at Odney Club, Odney Lane. This indicates the possibility of medieval settlement along the road frontage in this area of Cookham.

- 4.17 The auguring survey at Church Paddock (MRM15876) also yielded finds of medieval date, including building material, a sherd of pottery and a piece of glass. One other find of medieval date in the locale is a medieval gisarme or halberd, found in the backwater below Cookham

Post-Medieval (c.1485 - modern)

- 4.18 A brick and tile floor was identified during archaeological investigations in front of a property in the middle of High Street, Cookham on the north side. An inglenook fireplace was also revealed during the work. It is possible that this was related to the brick and tile floor but the records do not make this clear.
- 4.19 Two post-medieval ditches were located during an evaluation at the proposed Vicarage site in Cookham. They were both aligned east-west and contained sherds of pottery and tile. Two pits were also identified along with a single grave containing a well-preserved skeleton, although there was no evidence for a coffin. The grave cut was shallow and the skeleton was extended supine with its head at the west. Its proximity to the south edge of the churchyard suggested that this was an outlying burial from the churchyard. The southeastern corner of a post-medieval building was identified during work carried out in 1986 at the Vicarage site. The walls comprised roughly coursed squared chalk rubble. Although no datable evidence was retrieved from the building, it post-dated the ditches (mentioned above).
- 4.20 A 10 feet deep chalk-block lined well (MRW861) was identified during an archaeological watching brief undertaken at Churchgate Cottage.
- 4.21 Cookham railway station was opened in 1854 by the Wycombe Railway Company and was constructed of red brick and knapped flint.
- 4.22 A watching brief undertaken during work at Holy Trinity Church in Cookham identified a brick and mortar vault measuring 2.5 square metres with a shallow, barrel ceiling (MRW6336). One lead coffin and three further graves were partially revealed, all aligned east-west, the coffin bearing a lead name plate dating to 1808.
- 4.23 Several coins have been found in Cookham, including a shilling of Elizabeth I at Woodmancote, a James I sixpence at Pommel Field and two 17th century halfpennies.
- 4.24 An earlier structure was identified at Churchgate House during an archaeological watching brief, including the brick footings of a chimney.
- 4.25 There are 41 Listed Buildings within the 1km search radius of the site. Most of these are domestic residences dating to the early post-medieval period (16th/17th century). Other building types include a granary at Old Farmhouse (DRM275), now used as a domestic store, dating to the late 16th century. The timber frame is infilled with painted brick and has a gabled shingle roof.

- 4.26 Cookham Church of Holy Trinity dates to the 12th century (DRM295). The chancel, north chapel and north aisle were added in the early 13th century and the west tower in c. 1500. There have been several renovations of the building throughout much of the post-medieval period. On the north side of Cookham High Street, the Bel and Dragon Hotel (DRM300) was first built in the late 15th century and altered in the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 4.27 Lullebrook Manor (DRM603) was built on the east side of Odney Lane in the mid 18th century, subsequently altered and extended in the late 19th/early 20th century. It now functions as a conference centre and social club.
- 4.28 The cast iron Cookham Bridge (DRM827) was completed in 1867, supported on seven piers, and constructed by Pease Hitchinson and Co.

5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The aims of the Evaluation were defined in the WSI (*AOC 2007*) as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncation of the archaeological deposits.
 - To enable the Environment Agency to make an informed decision on the status of the planning application, and any possible conditions for further work required if the application is approved.
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation in order to inform the mitigation strategy as part of the planning process
- 5.2 The specific objectives of the Evaluation were to:
- Determine the presence of any remains of prehistoric date on the site.
 - Determine the presence of any Roman remains on the site.
 - Determine the presence of any remains of the Saxon cemetery on site.
 - Determine the presence of any remains of medieval or post-medieval settlement on the site.
- 5.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The field Evaluation comprised of the machine excavation of four trenches measuring 20.00 x 2.00m. The evaluation trenches were situated as shown in Figure 2.
- 6.2 All machining was carried out using a 180° wheeled excavator with a smooth bladed ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of the Archaeological Project Supervisor. Undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin was removed in successive level spits down to the natural geology, as significant archaeological horizons were not encountered above this.
- 6.3 The site code REDMG 2008.153 was obtained for the project, and used for all fieldwork.
- 6.4 All trenches were accurately located to the National Grid. A temporary benchmark with a value of 27.01mOD was established on the site (Figure 2).
- 6.5 All recording was in accordance with the standards and requirements of the Museum of London's *Archaeological Field Manual* (MoL 3rd edition 1994).
- 6.6 A continuous unique numbering system was employed. For each trench, a block of numbers in a continuous sequence was allocated.
- 6.7 Written descriptions, comprising both factual data and interpretative elements, were recorded on standardised sheets.

7 RESULTS

- 7.1 During machine excavation the trenches were found to flood when the overlying alluvial layers were removed to expose the natural gravels. As a result sondages were excavated at the ends of each trench to the natural gravel, with the rest of the trenches excavated to the top of the earliest alluvial layer.

Trench 1

OD Height	Thickness	Context	Description
24.97m	0.20m	1/001	Mid brown silty clay. Topsoil.
24.77m	0.20m	1/007	Light brown silty clay. Subsoil.
24.57m	0.30m	1/008	Light brown clay. Alluvium.
24.27m	0.30m	1/009	Dark brown clay. Alluvium.
23.97m	1.60m	1/010	Bluish grey sandy clay. Alluvium
22.37m	NFE	1/011	Grey gravel. Natural.

- 7.2 Trench 1 contained a modern boundary ditch and a pit.
- 7.3 The excavation revealed naturally deposited grey gravels (1/011) at a height of 22.37m OD. Overlying this was a layer of alluvial clay (1/010) 1.60m thick into which a small pit (1/014) was cut.
- 7.4 The pit (1/014) was sub-rectangular in plan with vertical sides and measured 0.80m long by 0.60m wide and 0.76m deep. There was just a single fill (1/013); dark bluish grey clay which contained no finds.
- 7.5 A small area of dark grey brown silty clay alluvial clay (1/012) measuring 1.70m x 0.70m was located at the southern end of Trench 1 overlying the natural gravels. This was an alluvial deposit.
- 7.6 The pit and alluvium were sealed by a layer of bluish grey alluvial clay (1/009) 0.30m thick, which was overlain by a further layer of light brown alluvial clay 0.30m thick (1/008). Overlying this was the subsoil (1/007), light brown silty clay 0.30m thick. These alluvial layers contained no finds.
- 7.7 A ditch (1/006) was cut into this subsoil which was linear in plan and aligned roughly north-south. It was 2.00m long, 3.00m wide and 0.70m deep, and continued beyond the limit of excavation. It had moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It contained four fills in which unrusted iron was present, suggesting a modern date. The basal fill (1/005) was light blue clay 0.20m thick. Above this was dark brown silty clay (1/004) up to 0.50m thick, which contained no finds. The third fill was mid brown silty clay (1/003) 0.20m thick. The topmost fill was orange brown silty sand (1/002).
- 7.8 The ditch (1/006) was sealed by topsoil (1/001), mid brown silty clay 0.20m thick which contained no finds.

Trench 2

OD Height	Thickness	Context	Description
25.05m	0.30m	2/001	Dark brown silty clay. Topsoil.
24.75m	0.20m	2/002	Light brown silty clay. Subsoil.
24.55m	0.30m	2/003	Light brown clay. Alluvium.
24.25m	0.40m	2/004	Dark brown clay. Alluvium.
23.85m	0.40m	2/005	Bluish grey sandy clay. Alluvium.
23.45m	NFE	2/006	Grey gravel. Natural.

- 7.9 Trench 2 contained no significant archaeological finds or features.
- 7.10 The naturally lain gravels (2/006) were exposed at a height of 23.45m OD. These were overlain by a layer of blue grey alluvial clay (2/005) up to 0.40m thick. Further alluvium overlay this (2/004), of similar depth sealed by another alluvial deposit (2/003) that was light brown silty clay. Overlying the alluvial sequence was light brown silty clay subsoil (2/002).
- 7.11 A ditch (2/008) cut the subsoil, a continuation of the modern boundary ditch from Trench 1. It was linear in plan and aligned north – south and measured 2.00m+ in length and 1.50m wide. Its fill, (2/007), was mid brown silty clay.
- 7.12 Sealing this was the topsoil, (1/001), a dark brown silty clay 0.30m thick.

Trench 3

OD Height	Thickness	Context	Description
24.96m	0.30m	3/001	Dark grey brown silty clay. Topsoil.
24.66m	0.18m	3/002	Mid grey brown silty clay. Subsoil.
24.48m	0.25m	3/003	Light grey clay. Modern Alluvium.
24.23m	0.45m	3/004	Mid grey brown clay. Modern Alluvium.
23.78m	0.20m	3/005	Mid blue-grey sandy clay. Alluvium.
23.58m	NFE	3/006	Mid grey gravel. Natural.

- 7.13 Trench 3 contained no archaeological finds or features.
- 7.14 At the base of the deposit sequence was the natural gravel (3/006) 1.38m below the current ground surface. This was sealed by layers of alluvium raising the ground level by 0.90m. The lowest of these alluvial deposits was mid-blue sandy clay (3/005) up to 0.20m deep. The second layer was greyish brown clay (3/004). The final layer of alluvial deposits was light grey clay (3/002). This sequence was sealed by 0.18m depth of subsoil (3/002) with topsoil above (3/001).

Trench 4

OD Height	Thickness	Context	Description
24.98m	0.30m	4/001	Dark grey brown silty clay. Topsoil.
24.68m	0.10m	4/002	Mid brown silty clay. Subsoil.
24.58m	0.25m	4/003	Light brown clay. Alluvium.
24.33m	1.00m	4/004	Blue grey sandy clay. Alluvium.
23.33m	NFE	4/005	Grey gravel. Natural.

- 7.15 Trench 4 contained no archaeological finds or features.
- 7.16 At the base of the deposit sequence was the natural gravel (4/005) 1.65m below the current ground surface. This was overlain by a 1.00m thick layer of blue grey alluvial clay (4/004). Overlying this was (4/003) a layer of light brown alluvial clay 0.25m thick. Sealing this was the subsoil, (4/002), mid brown silty clay 0.10m thick. At the top of the deposit sequence was the topsoil, (4/001), dark grey brown silty clay 0.30m thick.

8 FINDS

- 8.1 Unrusted pierces of iron were present in Ditch (1/006) in Trench 1 but not retained.

9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1 The evaluation revealed the natural gravels overlain by several layers of alluvial clay approximately 1.00m thick. A small undated pit was cut through the natural gravels and a modern boundary ditch was cut through the subsoil.
- 9.2 The specific aims of the evaluation were to determine the presence of any Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval or Post-medieval archaeology and the presence of the Saxon cemetery on site. No archaeological finds or features were present from these dates.
- 9.3 Further investigation on site would be hampered by the high water table and rapid flooding of any excavations carried out. It is recommended that no further investigation is carried out as the lack of archaeology observed during the evaluation, combined with the difficulties in excavation would make the value of further research negligible.
- 9.4 Publication of the results will be through the ADS OASIS form (Appendix B).

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

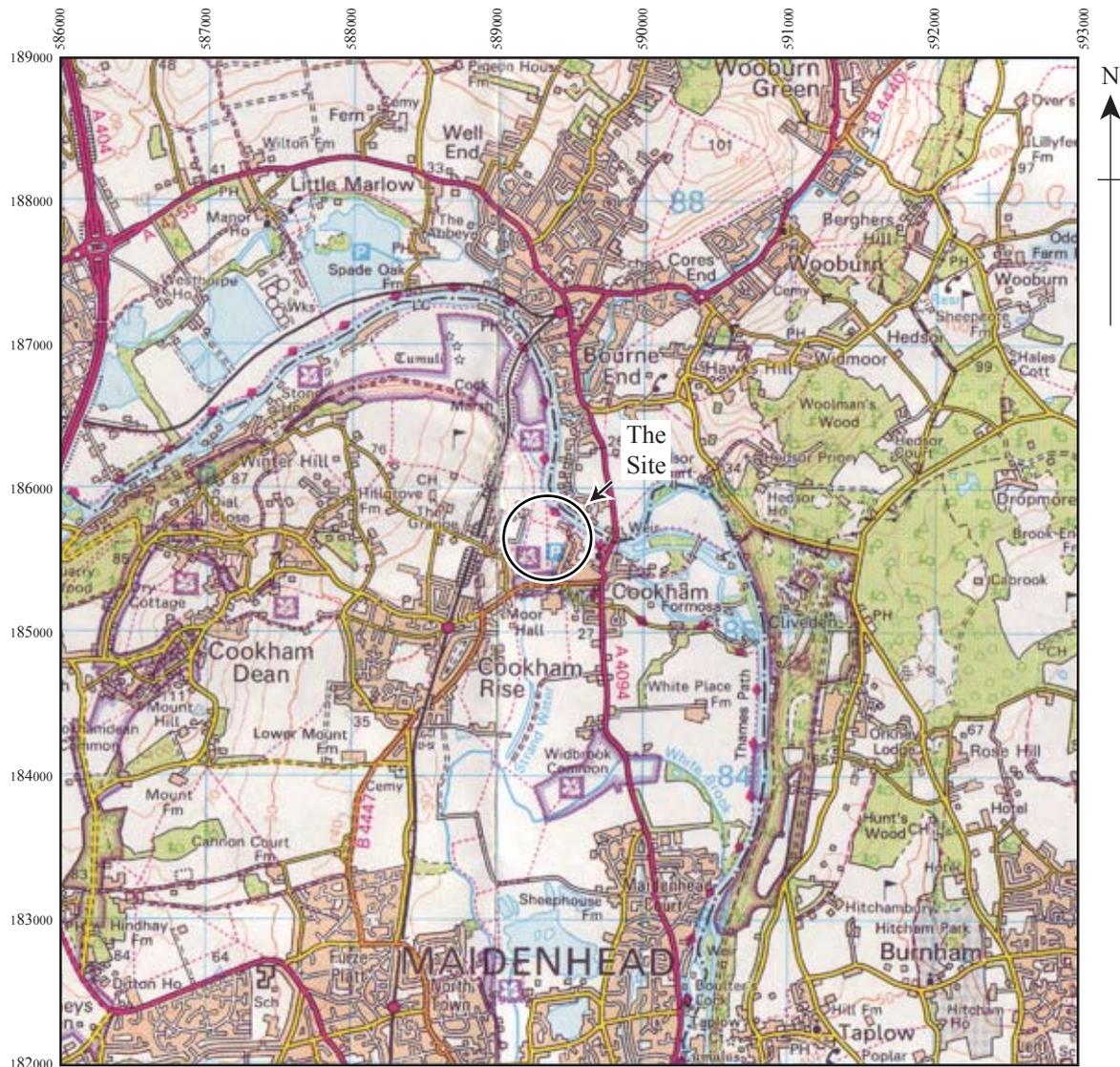
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Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:50 000 Landranger map of 1999 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 1000 16114



Figure 1: Site Location



Based on the Plans Produced by Peter Brett Associates

— Proposed Wetland for Evaluation

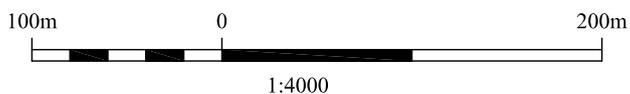
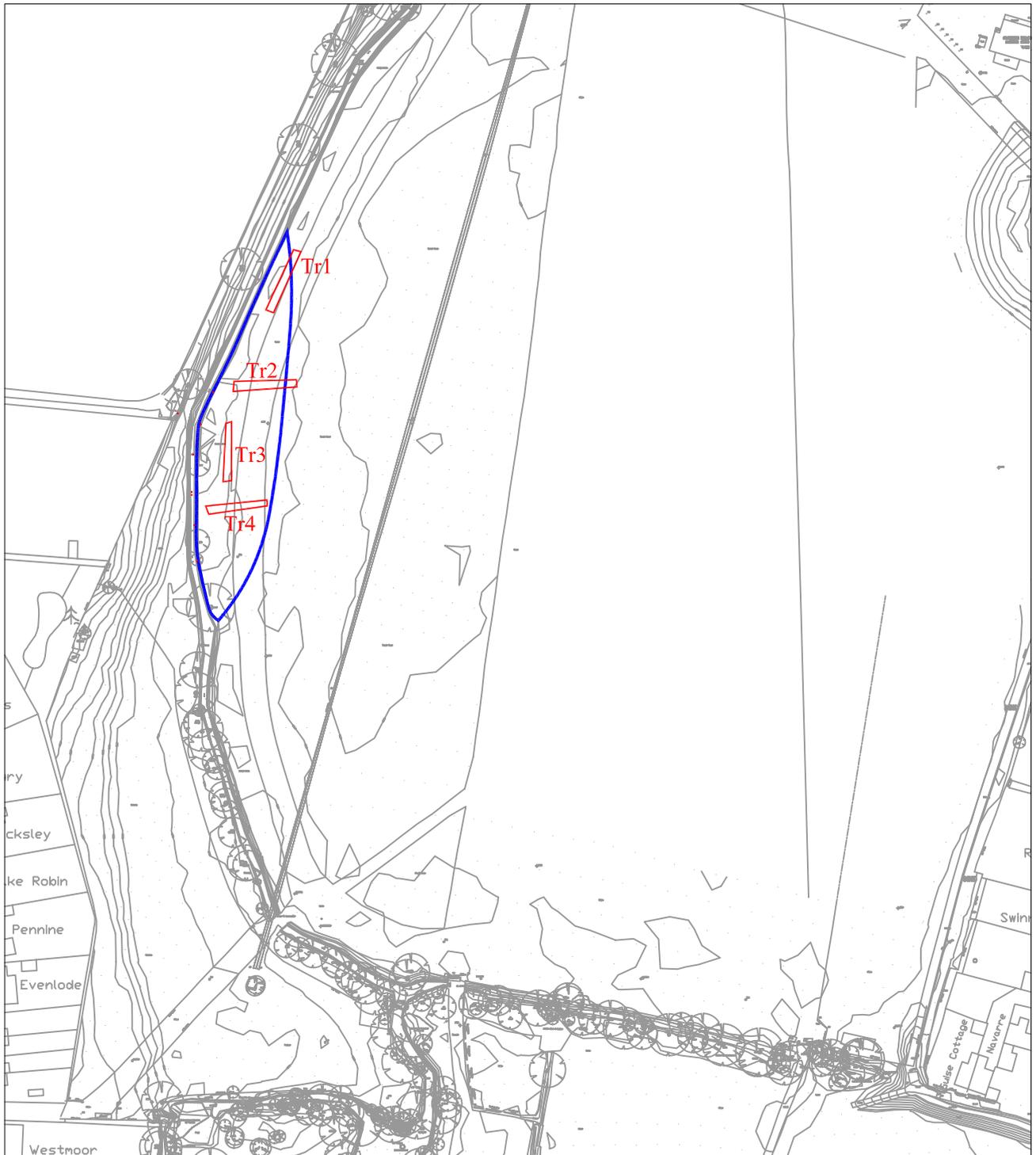


Figure 2: Detailed Site Location



Based on the Plans Produced by Peter Brett Associates

- Proposed Wetland for Evaluation
- Evaluation Trenches



1:2000

Figure 3: Trench Location Plan

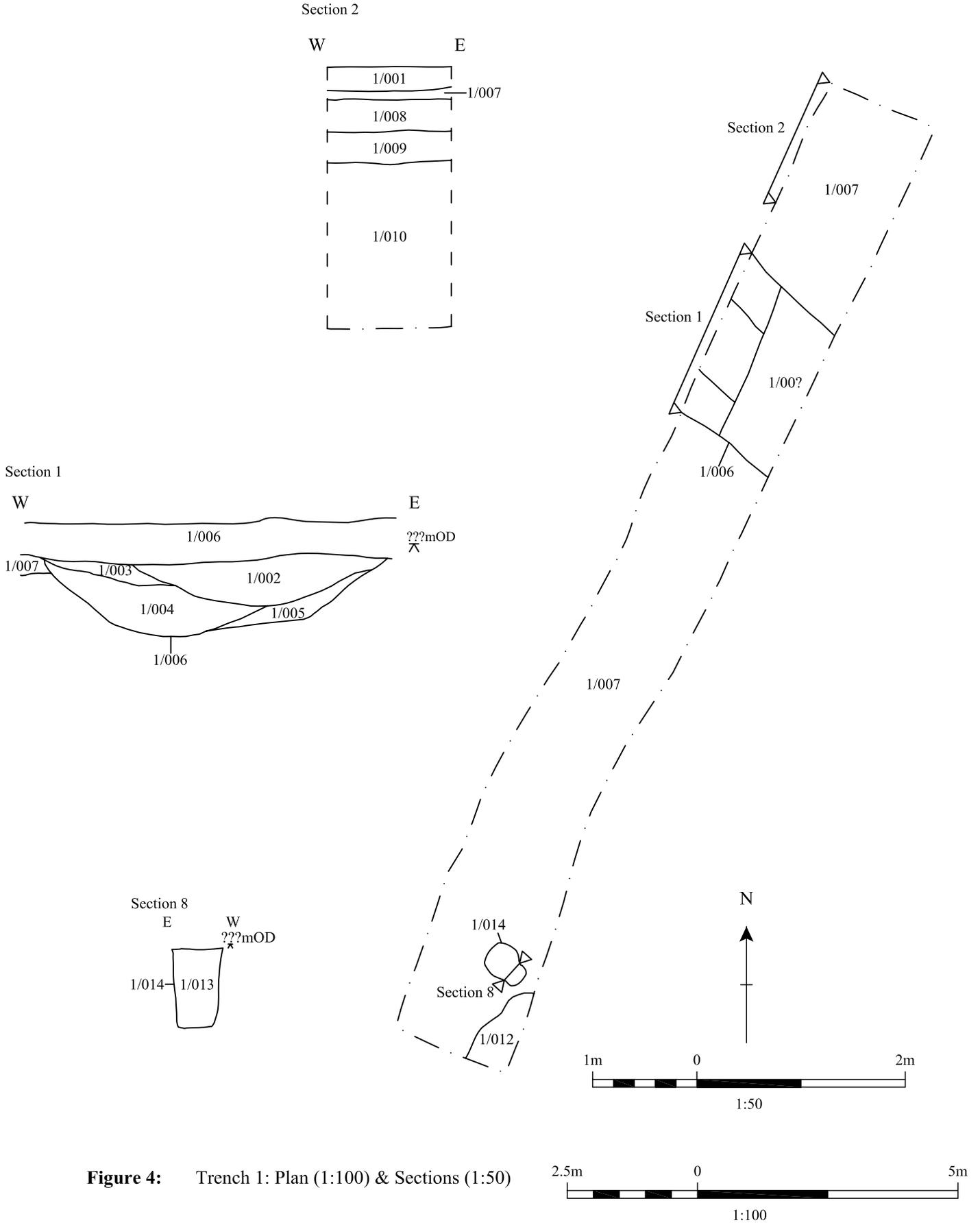


Figure 4: Trench 1: Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:50)

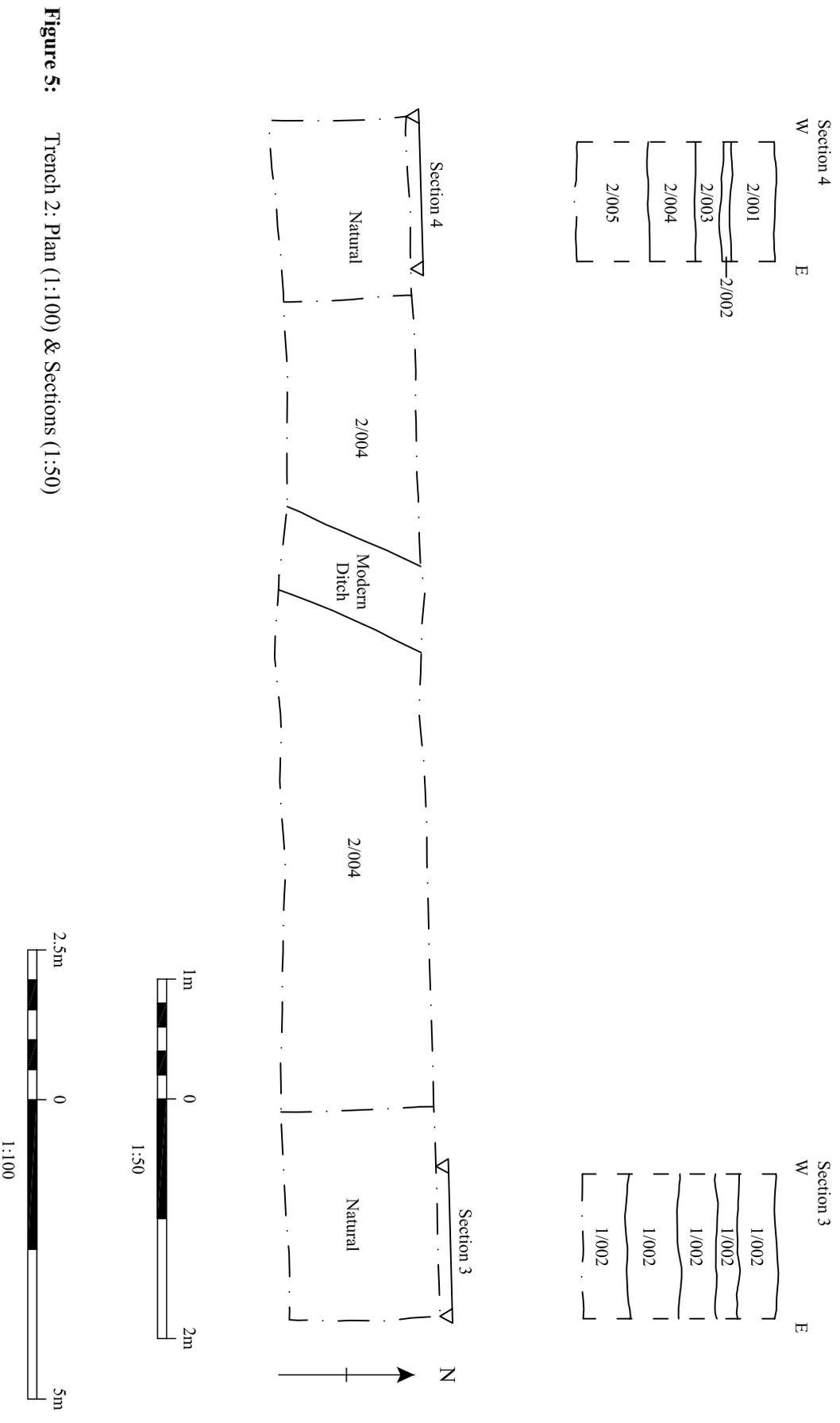


Figure 5: Trench 2: Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:50)

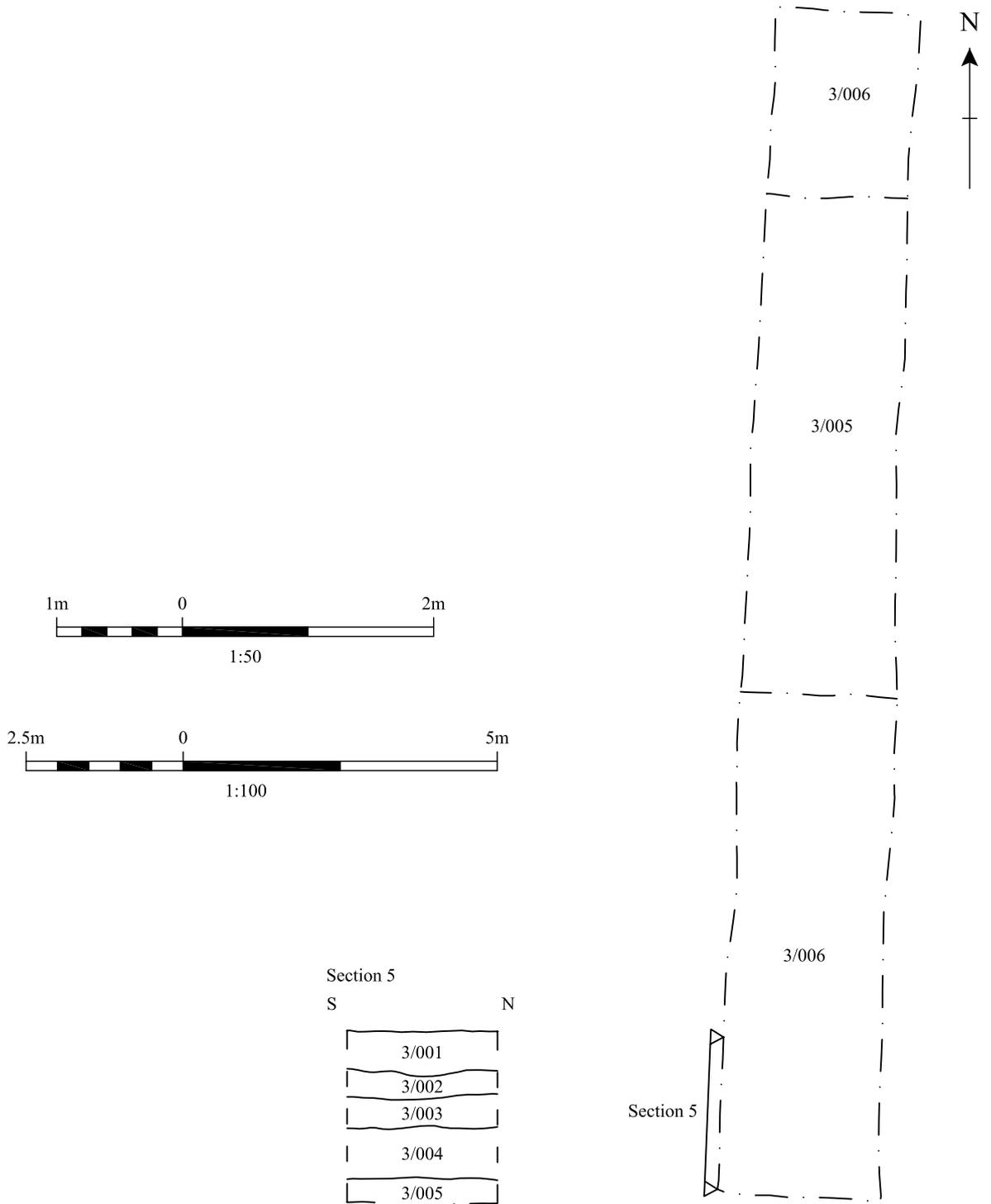


Figure 6: Trench 3: Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:50)

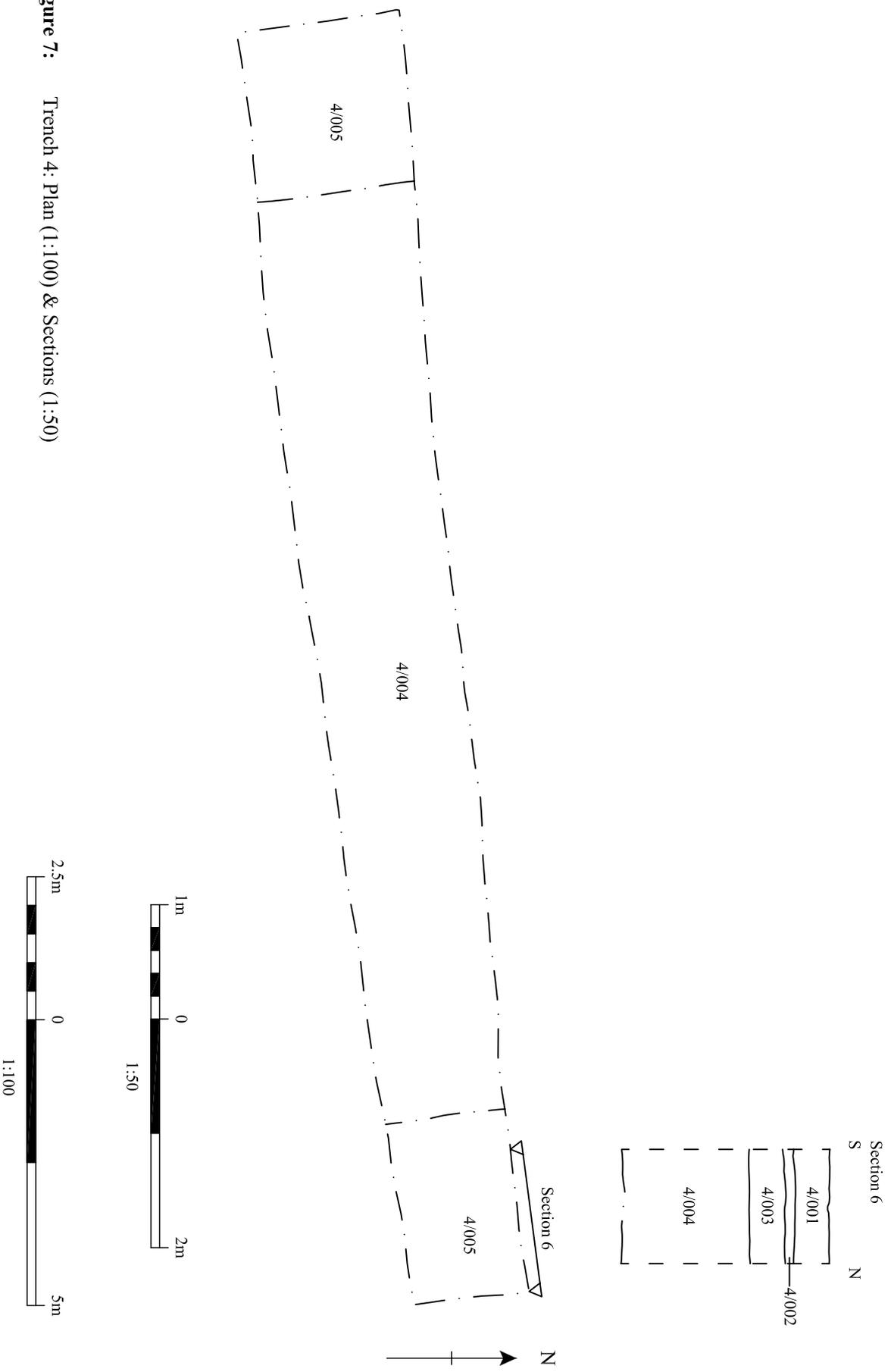


Figure 7: Trench 4: Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:50)

APPENDIX A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
1/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20m
1/002	Fill of Ditch 1/006	2.00m+	2.25m	0.20m
1/003	Fill of Ditch 1/006	2.00m+	0.90m	0.50m
1/004	Fill of Ditch 1/006	2.00m+	2.00m	0.20m
1/005	Fill of Ditch 1/006	2.00m+	1.40m	0.45m
1/006	Modern Boundary Ditch	2.00m+	3.00m	0.70m
1/007	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20m
1/008	Alluvial Clay	Trench	Trench	0.30m
1/009	Alluvial Clay	Trench	Trench	0.30m
1/010	Alluvial Clay	Trench	Trench	1.60m
1/011	Natural Gravels	Trench	Trench	NFE
1/012	Alluvial Clay	1.70m	0.70m	NFE
2/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30m
2/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20m
2/003	Alluvial Clay	Trench	Trench	0.30m
2/004	Alluvial Clay	Trench	Trench	0.40m
2/005	Alluvial Clay	Trench	Trench	0.40m
2/006	Natural gravels	Trench	Trench	NFE
2/007	Fill of Ditch 2/008	2.00m+	1.50m	NFE
2/008	Modern Boundary Ditch	2.00m+	1.50m	NFE
3/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30m
3/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.18m
3/003	Alluvial Clay	Trench	Trench	0.25m
3/004	Alluvial Clay	Trench	Trench	0.45m
3/005	Alluvial Clay	Trench	Trench	0.20m
3/006	Natural gravels	Trench	Trench	NFE
4/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30m
4/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.10m
4/003	Alluvial Clay	Trench	Trench	0.25m
4/004	Alluvial Clay	Trench	Trench	1.00m
4/005	Natural gravels	Trench	Trench	NFE

NFE = No Further Excavation

APPENDIX B – Oasis Form

1 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: ENGLAND

1.1 OASIS ID: aocarcha1-40492

Project details

Project name	Marsh Meadows, Cookham
Short description of the project	The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of the proposed development of the site on any surviving archaeological remains. The evaluation consisted of four trenches. The evaluation revealed natural gravels overlain by several layers of alluvium approximately 1.00m thick. A small undated pit was cut through the natural gravels and a modern boundary ditch was cut through the subsoil.
Project dates	Start: 18-02-2008 End: 20-02-2008
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	REDMG 2008.153 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Significant Finds	IRON SHEET Modern
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'

Development type	Amenity area (e.g. public open space)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	BERKSHIRE WINDSOR AND MAIDENHEAD COOKHAM Marsh Meadows
Postcode	SL6
Study area	0.31 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 8915 8560 51.5617446265 -0.713766886658 51 33 42 N 000 42 49 W Point
Height OD	Min: 22.37m Max: 23.58m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology
Project brief originator	Berkshire Archaeology
Project design originator	Environment Agency
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Ian Hogg
Type of sponsor/funding body	Environment Agency

Name of sponsor/funding body National Environment Assessment Service

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Physical Archive recipient Reading Museum

Digital Archive recipient Reading Museum

Digital Archive ID REDMG 2008.153

Digital Contents 'none'

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography', 'Images vector', 'Text'

Digital Archive notes held at AOC until transfer

Paper Archive recipient Reading Museum

Paper Archive ID REDMG 2008.153

Paper Contents 'none'

Paper Media available 'Drawing', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section'

Paper Archive notes held at AOC until transfer

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Marsh Meadows, Cookham, Berkshire. A Written Scheme of

Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Hogg, I.

Date 2008

Description A4, six illustrations, 25 pages

Entered by les capon (les.capon@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 24 April 2008